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Age, puberty, body dissatisfaction, and physical activity decline in adolescents. Results of the German Health Interview and Examination Survey (KiGGS)

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Abstract

Background: Physical activity (PA) shows a marked decline during adolescence. Some studies have pointed to pubertal status or timing as possible PA determinants in this age group. Furthermore, it was supposed that the impact of pubertal changes on PA might be mediated by psychological variables like body dissatisfaction (BDS).

Methods: The 11- to 17-year-old subsample of the German Health Interview and Examination Survey (KiGGS) was used ($n = 6\,813$; 51.3% male, response rate = 66.6%). Through sex-specific sequential multinomial logistic regressions we analysed the univariate and independent associations of chronological age, absolute pubertal status, relative pubertal timing, and BDS with the frequency of PA.

Results: Chronological age showed a significantly negative association with PA in both sexes, independent of puberty. The odds of inactivity in contrast to nearly daily PA increased about 70% in boys and 35% in girls for each year of age, respectively. Adjusted for age and other possible confounders, inactivity was significantly less likely for boys in late pubertal stages (OR = 0.27, 95% CI = 0.09-0.78). The risk of inactivity was more than doubled in boys maturing earlier than peers in terms of relative pubertal timing (OR = 2.20, 95% CI = 1.36-3.56). No clear significant puberty effects were found in girls, but the inactivity was more likely for those with irregular menstruation (OR = 1.71, 95% CI = 1.06-2.75). BDS also contributed to the prediction of PA in both sexes. It partially mediated puberty effects in boys but not in girls.

Conclusions: Overall, chronological age was a far more important predictor of PA in German adolescents than absolute pubertal status or relative pubertal timing. Further possible explanatory variables like sociocultural influences, social support or increasing time requirements for education should be analysed in conjunction with chronological age in future studies.

Keywords: physical activity, adolescents, sexual maturation, pubertal timing, body dissatisfaction

Background

Various health benefits of physical activity (PA) have been demonstrated in adolescents [1]. Despite this, most youths from Europe are not sufficiently active to meet current PA recommendations [2]. Furthermore, the adolescent years have been identified as a risk period for declining PA levels in studies using different methods,

including accelerometry [3]. In Germany, only PA prevalence rates based on self-report data have been published so far, but these point in the same direction with boys being physically more active than girls and a steep decline occurring in PA during adolescence for both. The 2005/2006 WHO-Health Behaviour in School-aged Children study showed that the proportion of German adolescents fulfilling the PA guidelines of 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous PA on most days of the week fell from 25% in 11-year-old boys and 20% in girls to only 16% in 15-year-old boys and 10% in girls, respectively

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[4]. In addition, the percentage of girls and boys who reported daily exercise in the German Health Interview and Examination Survey for children and adolescents (KiGGS) fell from 27.6% in girls and 34.9% in boys at the age of 11 to 11.2% and 18.4% at the age of 17, respectively [5].

Understanding factors responsible for the PA decline in adolescence is crucial for the promotion of PA. Most studies have only described the PA decline during adolescence in terms of chronological age whilst neglecting pubertal maturation. However, puberty is a major life event accompanied by simultaneous rapid changes with respect to biology, physical appearance, social and psychological capabilities [6]. These changes are often associated with health risk behaviours, psychosomatic syndromes and may also be highly relevant to PA behaviour [7-9]. However, compared to other health behaviours only a small number of studies have been conducted on this issue.

In girls a negative influence of the degree of pubertal maturation on PA is to be expected. First of all, girls' increase in body fat is not matched by an increase in lean body mass, whereas in boys there is an increase in muscle mass during puberty with the result of a performance advantage in different kinds of sports. Second, the storage of fat in certain body parts of girls (e.g. hips, thighs, buttocks) results in a deviation from the current western female beauty ideal [10,11]. Boys, in general, tend to approximate an athletic male ideal, but the social pressure to reach this ideal seems to be increasing, too. Bodily changes may impact psychological outcomes in terms of body dissatisfaction (BDS) in adolescents of both sexes [12-14]. Concurrently, physical self-perceptions are one of the key correlates of PA, especially for girls [15]. Several hypotheses and studies also point to the importance of the timing of puberty (relative to same-aged peers), instead of absolute state of pubertal maturation for the choice of health behaviours and for body image [e.g. [9,16]] with partially different implications for boys and girls [9,10,17].

Studies which examined the association between puberty and PA revealed inconsistencies. Some studies found PA levels varying with absolute pubertal status [7,18,19] or with pubertal timing in relation to same-aged peers [16,20], sometimes with different effects in both sexes. Other studies could not find any association between puberty and PA [21-24].

In their longitudinal study Davison and colleagues [25] found that a PA decline in early maturing girls was partially mediated by weight- and shape-related maturity fears, low self-worth, and depression. Another study highlighted an association between the deterioration of physical self-perceptions and the decrease of PA over 12 months in early adolescent girls, but maturation only

had a limited influence on PA behaviour [22]. These results point to the importance of psychological factors, like body image, as possible reactions to physical maturation that may foster the PA decline.

The aim of the present study was to shed further light on the complex relationships between chronological age, pubertal maturation, BDS, and PA using data of a large-scale representative sample of German youths. According to the comments above our objectives were to examine

- a) the associations between chronological age, absolute pubertal status, relative pubertal timing, and PA
- b) the role of BDS as a possible mediator.

We distinguish two concepts of pubertal development. With absolute pubertal status we refer to the stage of secondary sex characteristic development of boys or girls at a given time regardless of what is the average progress of sexual development at this age. In addition, we introduce pubertal timing as the extent of sexual maturation that a boy or girl has reached in relation to others of the same year of age. The latter refers to adolescents being relatively early, late or average ('on-time') maturing when compared to others of the same sex and age within our sample. Pubertal status does not imply this comparison, but refers to the absolute state of development (i.e. degree of pubertal hair growth or voice change independent of the average degree).

Due to sex-specific physiological changes occurring during puberty (i.e. increase in muscle mass in boys versus increase in fat mass in girls) we expected a negative association of pubertal development with PA in girls, while in boys a positive association was expected after controlling for chronological age. In terms of pubertal timing we expected negative effects in 'off-time' youths, especially in early maturing girls and late maturing boys, related to PA and BDS. We also expected lower PA levels for youths dissatisfied with their weight.

Method

Sample and procedures

Data from the German Health Interview and Examination Survey (KiGGS) were analysed.

On the whole, 17 641 boys and girls aged 0-17 years and their parents participated in the survey from May 2003 to May 2006. Aims and methodology of the survey are described in detail elsewhere [26].

In brief, a stratified multistage probability sample representative for this age group in Germany was obtained. In 167 local study centres, boys and girls and their parents separately filled in questionnaires covering a wide range of health related topics. In addition, all participants were physically examined and interviewed

by a study team led by a physician. The overall response rate was 66.6%. The present analyses are restricted to adolescents aged 11 to 17 years ($n = 6\,813$; 51.3% male) for whom self-reported PA and pubertal status were assessed.

The study was approved by the ethics committee of the Medical University of Berlin and the Federal Office for the Protection of Data.

Measures

Physical activity (PA)

Boys and girls were asked how often they are physically active in their leisure time in such a way they sweat or breathe hard (e.g. by sports or bicycling). Possible answers were: "about every day", "about 3 to 5 times a week", "about once or twice a week", "about once or twice a month", or "never". Since the last two categories were rare (5.5% and 10.0%, respectively), they were combined for the main analyses. "About every day" served as reference group in the logistic regression models.

Independent variables

Decimal chronological age was calculated from examination date and date of birth and was entered as continuous predictor of PA.

Absolute pubertal status was measured by self-assessment of pubic hair with the aid of drawings that represented the stages of pubic hair development [27,28]. Boys and girls in stage 1 were classified as prepubescent, stage 2 and 3 as early/mid-puberty, and stage 4 to 6 as mature/advanced puberty. As further three-stage variables mutation (voice change) was included for boys (no change, unstable voice, deep voice) and menarche (menstruation at regular intervals, irregular or not yet) for girls. Both characteristics were assessed during interviews by the study physicians as part of the health examination [29]. For each of these variables the lowest developmental stage served as reference group within the analyses.

To classify adolescents' relative pubertal timing, stage of pubic hair development (1-6) and mutation/menarche (0, 1, 2) were summed up. The resulting score was classified into tertiles (late, average and early maturation) for each one-year age group, separately for boys and girls. For pubertal timing 'average' (the middle age-specific tertile) was taken as the reference category.

To assess body dissatisfaction (BDS), adolescents were asked whether they think of themselves as "much too thin", "slightly too thin", "exactly the right weight", "slightly too fat", or "much too fat". Since notably fewer boys and girls categorised themselves as "too thin" than "too fat", the first two categories were combined. For the logistic regression models "exactly right" served as the reference category for BDS.

Covariates

Skinfold thickness (SFT) was determined by a Caliper (Holtain Ltd./UK) with a precision of 0.2 mm for the 0-40 mm range. SFT was measured at two sites: triceps and subscapular. Percentage body fat was estimated from SFT using the equations by Slaughter [30] and was treated as continuous covariate in the logistic regressions.

Socioeconomic status (SES) was determined using the so-called 'Winkler-index' developed for German health surveys [31]. This multi-dimensional index considers parents' education, occupational status, and net household income and is separated into three groups (low, medium and high). The higher score of mother and father was used per household.

Children, whose parents both immigrated or were of non-German citizenship and those who immigrated themselves and also had at least one parent of non-German origin, were classified as children with a migrant background. All others were classified as 'without migrant background' [32].

Eastern Germany (former GDR), including Berlin, and Western Germany (former FRG) were differentiated as being two regions, since both were separate states with different political and educational systems before 1990.

Statistical analyses

According to the sampling procedure, all analyses were conducted employing complex sample procedures in SPSS 15.0 [33]. The sampling plan adjusted for deviations from representativity regarding age, sex, region, and nationality by weighting cases and adjusting standard errors to account for the clustering of the sample. Adjusted Chi-square statistics according to Rao and Scott [34] were computed to test for significance of categorical data (comparison of frequency distributions and multinomial logistic regression models) and adjusted Wald F-tests were computed for the comparison of means [35]. All statistics were computed separately for boys and girls.

Exclusion of cases and missing values

The original sample consisted of 6 813 11 to 17-year-olds (51.3% male, weighted). We excluded 100 boys and 83 girls due to confirmed handicaps or pregnancies (3 girls), since for these adolescents other factors than the analysed variables might determine PA frequency.

A missing values analysis indicated that for the 6 630 remaining cases (51.3% male, weighted) the percentage of missing values fell well below 5% for each particular variable planned to be used in the regression models. However, up to 9.9% of cases had missing values on one or more of the analysed variables.

Missing values for continuous variables can be imputed by the MVA regression method in SPSS. We, therefore, used all potential variables of the final analyses as predictors of the imputed continuous values. This procedure resulted in $n = 119$ (3.3%, weighted) missing cases in girls and $n = 167$ (5.1%, weighted) missing cases for the logistic regression models in boys, respectively, as opposed to $n = 254$ (7.6%, weighted) in girls and $n = 334$ (10.2%, weighted) in boys before imputation.

Girls and boys with missing values on categorical variables, who were therefore excluded from the regression models, were compared to the analysed cases ($n = 3\,119$ and $n = 3\,225$). Cases with missing values were more likely to be boys ($p = .003$), to attend a school with lower educational attainment or special schools ($p < .001$), more often were of lower SES ($p < .001$) and were more likely to have a migrant background ($p < .001$). Excluded cases in tendency were also younger ($M = 14.37$ vs. 14.83 years), more likely to be in the early stages of pubic hair development, and early or late maturing compared to same-aged peers ($p < .10$). When sex, SES, migrant background, and school type were analysed simultaneously, only sex, SES and school type differed significantly between excluded and analysed cases ($p < .05$).

All analyses were rerun excluding cases with imputed values and confirmed the reported results with only minor variations. Therefore, only results for the sample with imputed values are reported.

Data screening

Completed data were screened for multicollinearity and linearity in the logits [36]. There was no indication of problems with multicollinearity. Linearity in the logits was tested for the continuous predictors age and percentage body fat and there was no indication of deviance from linearity.

Main analyses

Descriptive statistics were computed separately for girls and boys, and sex-specific distributions were compared. To examine bivariate associations between the potential predictors and PA, separate logistic regressions were computed first for each predictor, and the unadjusted ORs and 95%-confidence intervals are reported.

To estimate the possible dependency of PA on chronological age, absolute pubertal status and relative pubertal timing and the possible mediating effect of BDS, a series of logistic regression models was calculated separately for boys and girls.

Since PA frequency was significantly associated with SES, migrant background, and geographical region, at least in girls [5], and body fat was associated with both PA and pubertal maturation as well as with BDS, these variables

were included as covariates in all models. Hence, a model (model 0) with demographic variables and body fat only (but excluding chronological age) was calculated first and served as baseline model for our analyses.

Then the other predictors were entered in the following sequence: chronological age (model 1), pubertal status (pubic hair stage plus menarche for girls and mutation for boys, respectively - model 2), and relative pubertal timing (model 3). BDS was entered in model 4. In the last step all possible two-way-interactions between the independent variables were first added individually and the significant interactions were then tested simultaneously. The final model (model 5) contains all independent variables plus all two-way-interactions significant at $\alpha = 5\%$.

Possible indirect effects of puberty on PA mediated by BDS were determined employing joint significance tests for the effects of puberty on BDS (α) and the effect of BDS on PA adjusted for puberty (β). A significant indirect effect is thereby inferred if both tested effects are jointly significant [37].

Since Likelihood-ratio-tests are not available for complex samples procedures, the tested models were compared on the basis of Nagelkerke's pseudo R^2 and the significance of individual predictors. We were especially interested in changes of significant effects after adjustment for further predictors and the additional explanatory value of these added variables.

In all analyses $p \leq .05$ was considered statistically significant. P-values for multiple tests were adjusted using a Šidák sequential procedure [38].

Results

Sample description

Descriptive statistics for the whole sample and for boys and girls separately are given in table 1. More than half of the sample indicated PA three times a week or more often, but only one quarter was regularly physically active on a daily basis. Girls were significantly more often in the groups with low PA than boys.

Most of the girls and boys were in the advanced pubertal stages. With a similar age distribution girls were significantly more often in a later developmental stage than boys. The average time between stage 1 (prepubescent) and early/mid-puberty (stage 2-3) was 0.80 years in boys and 0.78 years in girls and from early/mid-puberty to advanced/mature was 2.9 years in boys and 2.6 years in girls, respectively.

About half of the girls judged themselves as "too fat" or "much too fat", in comparison to about one third of the boys.

Univariate analyses

For girls all tested predictors showed significant univariate associations with PA (see crude ORs in table 2). The

Table 1 Sample description¹

Variable	Girls (n = 3 238)	Boys (n = 3 392)	Total (n = 6 630)
Age: M (SE)	14.62 (0.023)	14.62 (0.024)	14.62 (0.018)
Percentage body fat: M (SE)	26.26 (0.181) ***	19.39 (0.230) ***	22.74 (0.166)
Region: n (%)			
East (former GDR)	1099 (18.4)	1111 (18.5)	2210 (18.5)
West (former FRG)	2139 (81.6)	2281 (81.5)	4420 (81.5)
Socioeconomic status (SES): n (%)			
low	883 (27.8)	945 (28.2)	1828 (28.0)
medium	1568 (47.5)	1635 (46.8)	3203 (47.1)
high	787 (24.7)	812 (24.9)	1599 (24.8)
Migrant background: n (%)			
non-migrant	2747 (82.6)	2851 (82.3)	5598 (82.5)
migrant	488 (17.4)	540 (17.7)	1028 (17.5)
Pubic hair stage***: n (%)			
prepubescent (stage 1)	181 (4.9)	239 (6.0)	420 (5.5)
early/mid-puberty (stage 2-3)	476 (13.1)	971 (26.0)	1447 (19.7)
advanced/mature (stage 4-6)	2531 (82.0)	2108 (67.9)	4639 (74.8)
Menarche (girls)/voice change (boys): n (%)			
regular menses/deep voice	1685 (54.8)	1307 (44.1)	n/a
irregular menses/fluctuating voice	627 (20.6)	788 (22.9)	n/a
no menses/no change	904 (24.6)	1242 (33.1)	n/a
Relative pubertal timing**: n (%)			
early	696 (20.8)	623 (17.2)	1319 (19.0)
average	1845 (59.7)	2013 (63.5)	3858 (61.7)
late	640 (19.5)	670 (19.2)	1310 (19.3)
Body dissatisfaction (BDS) ***: n (%)			
much too thin	56 (1.7)	103 (3.1)	159 (2.4)
too thin	243 (7.2)	547 (17.1)	790 (12.3)
exactly right weight	1169 (36.4)	1519 (44.5)	2688 (40.5)
too fat	1419 (44.5)	1021 (30.6)	2440 (37.4)
much too fat	318 (10.1)	158 (4.7)	476 (7.3)
PA frequency***: n (%)			
nearly every day	582 (17.5)	987 (28.3)	1569 (23.0)
3-5 times/week	833 (26.5)	1201 (36.6)	2034 (31.7)
about 1-2 times/week	1104 (35.0)	831 (25.0)	1935 (29.9)
about 1-2 times/month	238 (7.3)	118 (3.8)	356 (5.5)
never	435 (13.9)	194 (6.3)	629 (10.0)

¹Some values of categorical variables do not sum up to n = 6 630 because of individual missing values; n = total number unweighted, % = percent of weighted sample; M = mean; SE = standard error of mean adjusted for the sampling plan.

PA = physical activity

*** boys and girls significantly different, $p \leq .001$

** boys and girls significantly different, $p \leq .01$

chance to be less physically active significantly rose with age, with an increase in the chance to be inactive (once or twice a month or less) of nearly 1.5 times per year of age. Both puberty variables were also significantly associated with PA, with girls in later absolute developmental stages being more likely to be inactive. Relatively late maturing girls generally were less likely to be inactive, while no significant effect was found for early maturing

girls. The ORs for BDS showed a higher risk of being inactive for girls dissatisfied with their weight, especially for those judging themselves as “(much) too fat”.

In boys, PA also decreased with age. PA varied with both puberty variables: boys in advanced puberty were more likely to be less physically active, with the largest OR for the chance to be inactive after completed voice change, which was about three times higher than before

Table 2 Crude odds ratios (unadj. OR) and adjusted odds ratios (adj. OR) for the prediction of physical activity (PA) in the final logistic regression model (model 5) for girls (n = 3 119)¹

Predictors	3-5 times/week vs. nearly every day		1-2 times/week vs. nearly every day		1-2 times/month or less vs. nearly every day	
	unadj. OR (95% CI)	adj. OR (95% CI)	unadj. OR (95% CI)	adj. OR (95% CI)	unadj. OR (95% CI)	adj. OR (95% CI)
Age (OR per year)	1.09 (1.02-1.18)	1.03 (0.91-1.17)	1.22 (1.15-1.30)	1.18 (1.06-1.31)	1.46 (1.36-1.57)	1.35 (1.20-1.52)
Pubic hair stage						
advanced/mature	1.83 (1.15-2.94)	1.50 (0.76-2.98)	2.39 (1.45-3.93)	1.68 (0.83-3.42)	5.20 (2.71-9.98)	0.96 (0.38-2.42)
early/mid-puberty	1.34 (0.82-2.17)	1.19 (0.69-2.08)	1.13 (0.66-1.93)	1.11 (0.60-2.03)	1.57 (0.77-3.23)	0.93 (0.42-2.04)
prepubescent (ref.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Menarche						
regular menses	1.35 (1.04-1.76)	0.99 (0.63-1.55)	1.86 (1.45-2.40)	0.85 (0.56-1.31)	4.94 (3.59-6.78)	1.49 (0.89-2.49)
irregular menses	1.38 (0.95-2.01)	1.01 (0.63-1.63)	1.95 (1.38-2.76)	1.09 (0.71-1.67)	3.88 (2.73-5.53)	1.71 (1.06-2.75)
no menses (ref.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pubertal timing						
early	0.73 (0.53-1.00)	0.71 (0.49-1.04)	1.08 (0.83-1.40)	1.15 (0.84-1.58)	0.96 (0.71-1.28)	1.08 (0.75-1.56)
late	0.68 (0.51-0.92)	0.87 (0.60-1.27)	0.88 (0.67-1.15)	1.27 (0.88-1.83)	0.55 (0.39-0.78)	0.91 (0.55-1.50)
average (ref.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Body dissatisfaction (BDS)						
much too fat	1.24 (0.78-1.96)	1.49 (0.83-2.67)	1.51 (1.001-2.29)	1.50 (0.88-2.55)	2.57 (1.64-4.02)	1.63 (0.90-2.94)
slightly too fat	1.39 (1.03-1.86)	1.40 (1.01-1.94)	1.39 (1.07-1.79)	1.22 (0.91-1.64)	1.60 (1.17-2.20)	1.18 (0.83-1.68)
(much) too thin	0.97 (0.64-1.47)	1.03 (0.67-1.58)	1.04 (0.68-1.59)	1.14 (0.73-1.79)	1.60 (1.04-2.44)	2.17 (1.35-3.48)
exactly right weight (ref.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

¹Fully adjusted odds ratios are adjusted for the baseline model variables (sociodemographic variables and body fat percentage), all listed predictors, and significant two-way-interactions at alpha = 5%; significant ORs (p ≤ .05) in bold type.

voice change. In terms of relative pubertal timing, early and late maturing boys seemed to be more likely to be in the most active group. For BDS the results resembled those of girls (see crude ORs in tables 3 and 4).

Model comparison

Results of the sequential logistic regressions are shown in tables 5 and 6 in terms of significance of individual predictors as well as Nagelkerke's pseudo R², pseudo -2 log-likelihood, and correct classification rate of each model.

For girls, age showed the clearest association with PA nearly independent of other potential predictors and also clearly increased Nagelkerke's pseudo R². None of the puberty-related variables showed a meaningful effect beyond age. BDS was entered last and had a significant independent effect on PA. Tests of indirect effects of BDS are described below.

As the final model shows, effects of body fat percentage varied by region and SES. A look at the adjusted ORs for inactivity dependent on body fat (not shown) illustrates that a higher percentage of body fat was associated with inactivity only in girls from Western Germany and those with high SES.

Predictors, that were significant in all boys' models independent of other variables, were age, relative

pubertal timing, and BDS. Age again showed the largest increase in Nagelkerke's pseudo R². As in girls' models, absolute pubertal development did not add significantly to the prediction beyond age. However, after entering pubertal timing, stage of pubic hair development failed significance only marginally. The significant interaction with migrant background in the final model, moreover, shows that puberty effects have to be considered separately for ethnic minorities. Unlike absolute pubertal status, relative pubertal timing, moreover, showed a clearly significant effect beyond chronological age for the whole sample of boys.

BDS was also associated with PA in boys, but its association varied with age.

Final models

Tables 2 (girls) and 3 (boys) on the right-hand side of each column show the fully adjusted ORs of the final models. ORs that are marked by an asterisk are not adjusted for the interaction terms but are those for the main effects only model (model 4). Instead the ORs of the interacting variables are given for different strata of the effect modifiers in table 4.

The results show that the chance to be inactive (1-2 times/month or less) compared with daily PA in

Table 3 Crude odds ratios (unadj. OR) and adjusted odds ratios (adj. OR) for the prediction of physical activity (PA) in the final logistic regression model (model 5) for boys (n = 3 225)¹

Predictors	3-5 times/week vs. nearly every day		1-2 times/week vs. nearly every day		1-2 times/month or less vs. nearly every day	
	unadj. OR (95% CI)	adj. OR (95% CI)	unadj. OR (95% CI)	adj. OR (95% CI)	unadj. OR (95% CI)	adj. OR (95% CI)
Age (OR per year)	1.11 (1.06-1.16)	1.14 (0.99-1.31)*	1.15 (1.09-1.21)	1.19 (1.05-1.34)*	1.36 (1.24-1.48)	1.71 (1.43-2.04)*
Pubic hair stage						
advanced/mature	1.64 (1.07-2.53)	0.81 (0.41-1.63)*	1.51 (0.97-2.36)	0.70 (0.34-1.44)*	2.19 (1.11-4.29)	0.27 (0.09-0.78)*
early/mid-puberty	1.21 (0.79-1.86)	0.84 (0.51-1.39)*	1.14 (0.74-1.76)	0.88 (0.50-1.53)*	0.81 (0.38-1.74)	0.36 (0.15-0.86)*
prepubescent (ref.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Voice change/mutation						
deep voice	1.50 (1.24-1.81)	0.92 (0.55-1.54)	1.63 (1.31-2.03)	1.11 (0.69-1.81)	2.89 (2.05-4.06)	0.52 (0.27-1.00)
fluctuating voice	1.18 (0.91-1.53)	0.97 (0.67-1.40)	1.07 (0.80-1.41)	0.97 (0.67-1.42)	1.35 (0.89-2.03)	0.64 (0.39-1.07)
no change (ref.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pubertal timing						
early	0.78 (0.60-1.01)	0.92 (0.68-1.26)	0.74 (0.56-0.98)	0.97 (0.70-1.34)	0.96 (0.65-1.41)	2.20 (1.36-3.56)
late	0.68 (0.50-0.92)	0.67 (0.43-1.04)	0.81 (0.61-1.07)	0.83 (0.57-1.23)	0.67 (0.46-0.97)	0.57 (0.33-0.98)
average (ref.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Body dissatisfaction (BDS)						
much too fat	1.35 (0.81-2.26)	1.09 (0.59-2.03)*	1.80 (1.12-2.90)	0.98 (0.54-1.77)*	2.61 (1.48-4.58)	1.37 (0.61-3.08)*
slightly too fat	1.20 (0.96-1.51)	1.05 (0.81-1.38)*	1.57 (1.21-2.05)	1.14 (0.82-1.58)*	1.33 (0.93-1.90)	0.93 (0.61-1.43)*
(much) too thin	1.23 (0.97-1.56)	1.22 (0.95-1.57)*	1.50 (1.14-1.96)	1.52 (1.16-2.00)*	1.40 (0.97-2.02)	1.24 (0.84-1.83)*
exactly right weight (ref.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

¹Fully adjusted odds ratios are adjusted for the baseline model variables (sociodemographic variables and body fat percentage), all listed predictors, and significant two-way-interactions at alpha = 5%; significant ORs (p ≤ .05) in bold type.

* Predictor is part of a significant two-way-interaction term, odds ratios were therefore calculated separately for different strata of the predictor (see table 4); odds ratios given in this table are those of the main-effects-only model and therefore unadjusted for the interaction-terms.

German girls and boys increased about 35-45% for each year of age (unadjusted). In boys, the magnitude of the fully adjusted effect rose to more than 70% per year, while the adjustment slightly reduced the age-effect in girls. There seems to be a negative effect of age on PA for both sexes that is in large part independent of other considered variables, including absolute and relative pubertal maturation.

The effects of absolute pubertal development diminished after accounting for age. In girls, there was one significant contrast for menarche that points to a higher risk of inactivity for girls with irregular menses. In boys, the effect of absolute pubertal status changed direction in the adjusted model: After taking age and other predictors into account, boys in the advanced puberty stages were clearly less likely to be inactive. The ORs stratified by migrant background (see table 4) showed that this effect was especially marked in ethnic minority boys.

While late pubertal timing reduced the risk of lower PA in girls in the univariate model, it was not significant after adjustment for other predictors. For boys, in contrast, the final adjusted model showed a more than doubled risk of inactivity for early maturers versus an almost halved risk for late maturers.

The risk of inactivity in both sexes increased with BDS. In girls, those who found themselves “(much) too fat”, were more likely to be inactive. However, after adjusting for body fat the effect of a body image “(much) too thin” was more pronounced and showed the only significant association with inactivity. In boys, after adjusting for body fat and other predictors, the effect of a body image “too fat” diluted. The risk of lower PA was also only heightened for those who judged themselves “too thin” and only one comparison was still significant. In boys, however, these effects varied with age (see table 4): The likelihood of inactivity for those dissatisfied with their weight decreased with age, while the likelihood of being physically active less frequently (middle categories) was reduced for those feeling “slightly too fat” at the age of 11 but increased until the age of 17. This risk increased relatively steadily from 11 to 17 years for those with a body image “(much) too thin”.

To test if BDS possibly mediates effects of puberty on PA, joint significance tests for absolute puberty and relative pubertal timing variables were performed (see additional file 1). In girls neither pubic hair stage nor menarche were significantly related to BDS when adjusted for covariates (see additional file 2) and were

Table 4 Adjusted ORs (95% CI) of significant two-way-interactions in the final logistic regression model (model 5) for boys (n = 3 225)

Adjusted ORs (95% CI) for pubic hair stage stratified by migrant background:									
Migrant background ►►	3-5 times/week vs. nearly every day			1-2 times/week vs. nearly every day			1-2 times/month or less vs. nearly every day		
	non-migrant		migrant	non-migrant		migrant	non-migrant		migrant
Pubic hair stage									
advanced/mature	0.90 (0.54-1.52)		0.40 (0.13-1.18)	0.97 (0.67-1.41)		0.19 (0.07-0.49)	0.37 (0.13-1.05)		0.06 (0.01-0.34)
early/mid-puberty	1.00 (0.69-1.45)		0.27 (0.10-0.72)	1.19 (0.97 - 1.46)		0.24 (0.11-0.56)	0.39 (0.15-0.97)		0.18 (0.03-0.95)
prepubescent (ref.)	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Adjusted ORs (95% CI) for body dissatisfaction (BDS) for different years of age (exemplary):									
Age ►►	3-5 times/week vs. nearly every day			1-2 times/week vs. nearly every day			1-2 times/month or less vs. nearly every day		
	11	14	17	11	14	17	11	14	17
Body dissatisfaction (BDS)									
much too fat	1.06 (0.47-2.40)	1.07 (0.59-1.95)	1.09 (0.34-3.45)	0.93 (0.47-1.86)	0.93 (0.62-1.40)	0.92 (0.43-1.96)	2.00 (0.39-10.16)	1.51 (0.64-3.54)	1.14 (0.34-3.82)
slightly too fat	0.97 (0.62-1.53)	1.07 (0.77-1.47)	1.17 (0.69-1.98)	0.52 (0.35-0.78)	1.00 (0.86-1.18)	1.91 (1.42-2.56)	1.17 (0.48-2.85)	1.04 (0.65-1.68)	0.93 (0.52-1.67)
(much) too thin	1.11 (0.70-1.76)	1.20 (0.86-1.68)	1.31 (0.76-2.25)	1.24 (0.76-2.02)	1.52 (1.16-1.99)	1.87 (1.39-2.51)	1.88 (0.66-5.39)	1.46 (0.89-2.41)	1.14 (0.68-1.92)
exactly right weight (ref.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

therefore discarded as mediators. Pubertal timing was significantly related to BDS: early maturing girls more often thought of themselves as “much too fat” (OR = 1.73; 95% CI = 1.16-2.58; $p < .05$, see additional file 3). BDS, in turn, was associated with PA (see tables 2 and 5 for results). However, the adjusted effects showed an increased risk of inactivity only for girls feeling “(much) too thin” (OR = 2.17; 95% CI = 1.35-3.48; $p < .05$) while none of the ORs for “much too fat” was significant. The assumption that puberty affects PA frequency via BDS could therefore not be confirmed in girls.

In boys, tests of joint significance showed significant associations of pubic hair stage and voice change with BDS (see additional file 2) as well as relations of BDS with PA after adjustment of puberty and covariates ($p < .05$). None of these associations was significant for relative pubertal timing.

After commencing pubertal development the likelihood of feeling “(much) too thin” significantly decreased (ORs for pubic hair stage and voice change from 0.32 to 0.55, see additional file 3), while the likelihood of feeling “slightly too fat” doubled for mature compared to prepubescent boys (OR = 2.19; 95% CI = 1.10-4.33). BDS was significantly associated with PA, in the way that boys who feel “(much) too thin” were at an increased risk of less PA (see tables 3 and 6). These results point to BDS mediating puberty effects on PA in boys.

Discussion

The relationships between chronological age, pubertal maturation and PA were analysed for the first time in a large, representative sample of German adolescents. Overall, the results point to chronological age instead of absolute or relative pubertal maturation as dominant PA predictor. Puberty effects were only found in boys but were less marked than age effects. BDS also contributed to the prediction in both sexes. It did not mediate puberty effects in girls, while in boys the positive effect of pubertal maturation on PA seems to be partially mediated by a lower BDS.

Chronological age versus absolute pubertal status

A consistent independent contribution to the prediction of PA was only accomplished by chronological age of both, girls and boys. Absolute pubertal status did not add to the prediction beyond chronological age concerning girls. For boys, after accounting for age and the other predictors, the effect of pubertal status changed direction: more mature boys were more likely to be physically active on a daily basis than prepubescent boys. However, this was attributable mainly to a much lower risk of inactivity in more mature migrant boys. Since the type of bodily changes does not differ with ethnic background, it has to be assumed that these account for higher PA levels rather indirectly (i.e. via

Table 5 Sequential comparison of multinomial logistic models for the prediction of physical activity frequency in girls (n = 3 119)

Statistics for individual predictors								Model statistics				
Model		Age	Pubic hair stage	Menarche	Pubertal timing	BDS	Region × body fat	SES × body fat	Correct classification	Pseudo -2 Log-Likelihood	Wald χ^2 (df) corr. for model	Nagelkerke's pseudo R ²
0 [#]	Wald χ^2 (df) corrected p-value*,								36.2%	9393.16	92.77 (12.99)	.045
1	Wald χ^2 (df) corrected p-value *	112.22 (2.90)							36.7%	9222.36	178.55 (15.38)	.093
		< .001									< .001	
2	Wald χ^2 (df) corrected p-value*	41.32 (2.80)	6.23 (5.74)	8.71 (5.60)					37.5%	9201.17	181.48 (24.41)	.099
		< .001	.506	.152							< .001	
3	Wald χ^2 (df) corrected p-value*	40.28 (2.88)	5.98 (5.75)	6.94 (5.61)	16.70 (5.72)				38.1%	9177.39	185.18 (27.99)	.106
		< .001	.588	.177	.480						< .001	
4	Wald χ^2 (df) corrected p-value*	39.54 (2.90)	5.65 (5.76)	7.85 (5.61)	17.12 (5.71)	21.38 (8.45)			38.2%	9146.57	189.62 (33.27)	.114
		< .001	.635	.135	.414	.014					< .001	
5	Wald χ^2 (df) corrected p-value*	38.57 (2.90)	5.79 (5.75)	7.70 (5.60)	17.07 (5.70)	21.40 (8.43)	5.75 (2.92)	8.24 (5.68)	38.1%	9128.14	194.32 (38.08)	.119
		< .001	.616	.147	.372	.012	.048	.017			< .001	

* Adjustment for multiple tests: Šidák sequential

[#] model 0 = baseline model including body fat percentage and sociodemographic variables: region, SES, migrant background

Each row of the table shows the results of one tested model. Left-hand the test statistics for the independent variables are given while right-hand information on model fit is displayed.

The corrected Wald chi-square test tests if an individual independent variable (individual predictors) or all independent variables together (model statistics) significantly contribute to the prediction of the dependent variable; it is corrected for the sampling plan.

Correct classification rate is the proportion of participants for whom the tested model could correctly predict the category of the dependent variable (PA frequency).

Pseudo -2 Log-Likelihood: In logistic regression models are compared due to their -2 log-likelihood; since for complex samples no likelihood ratio test is available the values are only descriptive; better fitting models have smaller values.

Nagelkerke's pseudo R² is a measure of explained variation in the dependent variable that emulates R² from linear regression.

culturally shaped social expectations or psychological reactions).

In girls, only irregular menses was associated with lower PA. Irregular periods are normal during the first 1-2 post-menarcheal years and, as such, are an indicator of ongoing pubertal development. However, there are also other reasons for irregularities than puberty that can be associated with pain and strong bleeding and may lead to lower PA in the affected girls [39]. An independent association of absolute pubertal development with infrequent PA in girls, therefore, could not be established.

A similar pattern of results as we observed for boys with exercise levels increasing with puberty, was found for the baseline data of the UK HABITS study [7]. No difference in this association was reported by ethnicity.

Others [18,19] found a decline in PA with pubertal maturation in Canadian boys and girls without considering ethnicity. In a study by Bradley et al. [40] more mature US American girls reported less PA and more sedentary activities. There was, however, no such association found in boys. Activities differed by grade and ethnicity in both sexes.

Other cross-sectional [21,23] and longitudinal [22] studies from the UK could not find any associations of pubertal status with PA for any gender.

One explanation for the inconsistency of results may be a different methodology. Studies that analysed puberty effects differ in that they did or did not control for age, body fat and/or relative pubertal timing. Furthermore, different measures of puberty are in use, each reflecting different aspects of physical maturation (i.e.

Table 6 Sequential comparison of multinomial logistic models for the prediction of physical activity frequency in boys (n = 3 225)

Statistics for individual predictors							Model statistics					
Model		Age	Pubic hair stage	Voice change	Pubertal timing	BDS	Migback × pubic hair stage	BDS × age	Correct classification	Pseudo -2 Log-Likelihood	Wald χ^2 (df) corr. for model	Nagelkerke's pseudo R ²
0 #	Wald χ^2 (df) corrected p-value*								36.5%	9431.11	39.09 (13.62)	.018
											< .001	
1	Wald χ^2 (df) corrected p-value*	68.82 (2.92)							37.6%	9319.74	104.58 (16.06)	.050
		< .001									< .001	
2	Wald χ^2 (df) corrected p-value*	22.77 (2.95)	4.81 (5.56)	1.55 (5.76)					37.7%	9310.25	104.20 (24.40)	.053
		< .001	.836	.990							< .001	
3	Wald χ^2 (df) corrected p-value*	34.45 (2.92)	7.58 (5.52)	5.31 (5.75)	18.80 (5.54)				38.2%	9282.33	112.61 (27.93)	.060
		< .001	.068	.284	.007						< .001	
4	Wald χ^2 (df) corrected p-value*	33.06 (2.91)	7.14 (5.51)	5.42 (5.74)	18.70 (5.56)	9.90 (8.44)			38.5%	9267.46	115.69 (33.30)	.065
		< .001	.084	.299	.008	.022					< .001	
5	Wald χ^2 (df) corrected p-value*	28.01 (2.90)	12.70 (5.67)	6.20 (5.75)	19.01 (5.54)	13.86 (8.13)	20.50 (5.75)	14.73 (8.15)	38.3%	9217.06	126.10 (40.51)	.078
		< .001	.013	.258	.007	.017	.024	.008			< .001	

* Adjustment for multiple tests: Šidák sequential

model 0 = baseline model including body fat percentage and sociodemographic variables: region, SES, migrant background migback = migrant background Each row of the table shows the results of one tested model. Left-hand the test statistics for the independent variables are given while right-hand information on model fit is displayed.

The corrected Wald chi-square test tests if an individual independent variable (individual predictors) or all independent variables together (model statistics) significantly contribute to the prediction of the dependent variable; it is corrected for the sampling plan.

Correct classification rate is the proportion of participants for whom the tested model could correctly predict the category of the dependent variable (PA frequency).

Pseudo -2 Log-Likelihood: In logistic regression models are compared due to their -2 log-likelihood; since for complex samples no likelihood ratio test is available the values are only descriptive; better fitting models have smaller values.

Nagelkerke's pseudo R² is a measure of explained variation in the dependent variable that emulates R² from linear regression.

growth spurt and/or various secondary sex characteristics) [17]. Moreover, measures of PA behaviour are also diverse and cover different facets of this complex behaviour. These methods all have certain advantages and deficiencies, and the concordance of results has been shown to be modest at best [41].

Not all studies that found statistically significant associations between maturity and PA among other things adjusted the analyses for age [e.g. [18,19,40]]. Consistent with the results of these studies we found pubertal status and PA clearly associated in the univariate analyses. However, our multivariate models show that age markedly confounded this relation. There are also unadjusted analyses that did not find any associations [21,22]. Yet, these were restricted to a narrow age range.

However, in case of the HABITS study, cross-sectional analyses that used similar self-report measures found boys' PA levels decline with maturity after accounting for age effects [7], whereas we observed PA levels increasing with pubertal maturation. One explanation might be that the HABIT study measured PA by taking into account total days of PA per week (including school sports) versus exercising on weekends (yes/no) while our index of PA frequency was restricted to PA beyond physical education classes. Together, these results indicate that associations with pubertal maturation are existent only for boys' leisure time PA.

To what extent associations with pubertal status differ by ethnicity may also depend on the culture of origin as well as the culture of the study country. The situation of migrants in Germany, who set up a very heterogeneous

group, may not be directly comparable to the situation of black people in the US or UK. Anyhow, our results indicate that ethnicity or culture to some extent influences the relation between puberty and PA. Attitudes towards maturation culturally differ [17,42] and may, therefore, also shape effects of puberty on PA.

Relative pubertal timing

We found an independent effect of pubertal timing for boys. While early maturers had a more than doubled risk of being inactive than average maturing boys, this risk was nearly halved in late maturers. This result is in line with the hypothesis that early maturing adolescents are at a higher risk to behave in unhealthy ways [6,43] but discredits the “maturational deviance hypothesis” which states that both, early as well as late maturers, tend to behave in more health-risky ways. One reason for early maturers to behave more like older adolescents is, that because of a more mature appearance, they tend to be treated like adults by peers, parents, and other adults, including expectations to behave in more mature ways. More mature looking adolescents also tend to have older friends whose interests they may adopt - including sedentary leisure activities [10,43].

A study by Kemper and colleagues [44] showed higher activity levels in late maturing versus early maturing adolescents for both sexes. By contrast, other studies did not find associations between pubertal timing and PA after controlling for age [24,45].

In longitudinal analyses of the HABITS study [16], contrary to our results, early maturing boys had statistically significant higher rates of PA compared to average or late-maturing boys after controlling for age and other sociodemographic variables. Early maturing girls had significantly higher rates of PA compared to average-developing girls in early adolescence but this effect attenuated over the time. Longitudinal data from another study indicated that early timing of puberty at age 11 in girls predicted lower levels of objectively measured PA at age 13 [20].

In summary, the little evidence available for timing effects also turns out highly inconsistent. Again, this may be due to the diverse methodology of the studies, where timing and PA are measured in different ways and different covariates are controlled [46]. Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that the classification in pubertal timing groups in our and most other studies was based on within-sample comparisons. These differ between samples and are not equivalent to accelerated or retarded puberty in clinical terms.

All in all, our interpretation is that physical changes during puberty in males facilitate PA. The association of inactivity with early pubertal timing may be explained by more mature boys adopting interests of their older friends as we have pointed out before.

Body dissatisfaction (BDS)

We found an independent association of BDS with lower PA for both sexes. While in the univariate models boys and girls who judged themselves as “much too fat” most notably were affected by a higher risk of less frequent PA, after accounting for body fat percentage this risk was far more pronounced in adolescents with a body image “(much) too thin”. This result is explained by the fact that many girls and boys, who rated their bodies “too fat”, indeed, had higher body fat percentages (data not shown). Nevertheless, BDS had an independent association, and it may be in part artificial to separate this effect from actual body composition. On the other hand, the lack of controlling for objective weight in studies on body image and health behaviour has been criticised [47].

Associations of BDS or a negative body image with low PA levels have been observed in a number of previous studies of adolescents. For example, Niven et al. [21] found significant associations of all subscales of the Children and Youth’s Physical Self-Perception Profile with self-reported PA in early adolescent girls. However, longitudinal analyses [22] for the same sample revealed no significant association between changes in perceived body attractiveness and PA changes over 12 months. Neumark-Sztainer and colleagues [48] found from Project EAT that youths’ BDS predicted lower PA levels after five years. After adjusting for BMI, this longitudinal association remained significant only in girls.

We found no indications of a mediating function of BDS that would suggest psychological reactions to physical changes as cause of inactivity in girls. Although relative pubertal timing predicted BDS, and BDS in turn predicted PA, the associations were for different forms of dissatisfaction (i.e. early maturing girls feeling too fat while girls feeling too thin were more likely to be inactive).

This result is in line with the study by Simon et al. [7], who also found no hints that effects of puberty on PA behaviour are mediated by psychological factors (stress and psychological difficulties). It is contrary to results of other studies that documented such a psychological mediation of puberty effects in girls [25,49]. In one study, perceived body attractiveness clearly mediated maturity effects on PA [49]. However, in the study by Davison et al [25] body esteem, which was similar to our measure of BDS, was not among the variables that qualified as a mediator.

Results for boys point to a partially mediated effect: puberty was associated with a decrease in feeling “too thin” and feeling too thin was associated with an increase in the odds of infrequent PA. This finding is in accordance with the presumption that pubertal development, encompassing muscular development, for boys

fosters PA by lowering the risk of BDS due to feeling "too thin" (i.e. insufficiently muscular).

In fact, even if girls in general are less satisfied with their bodies, BDS seems to be highly relevant for adolescent boys, too [50]. However, while girls most often feel being too fat, boys may be dissatisfied when feeling too fat as well as too thin or falling short of the muscular male ideal, respectively [13,51,52].

Nevertheless, it is not clear if lower PA levels determine negative physical self-perceptions or if, vice versa, a negative body image leads to lower PA levels. Both direction of effects seem plausible and may be, in fact, contributing to the associations found [51]. In addition, BDS may also act as a motivator for exercising and, as such, the direction of the relationship may be opposite in subgroups.

Either way, body image seems to be an important factor during the adolescent years, which is associated with pubertal development and timing, PA, as well as with body composition.

Future research may untangle how adolescents with a negative body image (and/or with a high percentage of body fat) may be best motivated for PA and how changes in body image affect PA. Overweight as well as a negative body image may both act as PA impediments and motives at once [48,51].

Strengths and limitations

The study is characterised by several strengths. First, data from a large representative sample were used. The KiGGS study will further be continued as a longitudinal cohort study, which implies that results from the reported survey may be verified longitudinally. Second, the employed questionnaires were extensively pretested and validated [26]. Third, the anthropometric measures were taken by trained medical professionals, and instead of BMI, which often is used as a proxy for adiposity, body fat percentage was used as a more direct measure. Last but not least, most of the existing studies, that linked aspects of body image to PA behaviour, were confined to female samples. Since our sample consisted of both sexes, it was possible to compare the results of boys and girls.

There are, however, also some limitations that have to be taken into account. The main variables studied, namely PA and pubertal maturation, were self-reported by the adolescents. It is well recognised, that the reliability of PA self-reports is limited [53]. The use of accurate objective measures (e.g. accelerometers) is preferable, but often not feasible in large epidemiological studies. Even so, a screening measure similar to the one we used performed best compared to other short measures practicable in large epidemiological surveys [54].

The possibility of assessing pubertal maturation by clinical examination of secondary sex characteristics was discarded in the KiGGS study because of a low participation rate in the pilot test, especially for girls with migrant background [29]. However, as a review by Coleman and Coleman [55] showed, self-assessment of the development of secondary sex characteristics with the aid of drawings is a relative good proxy.

We only used two aspects of pubertal status in our analyses. For a comprehensive picture of developmental status other measures like age at peak height velocity, hormone levels or ratings of further secondary sex characteristics would have to be considered and might come up with a different picture. Furthermore, it is to be considered that due to sex-specific differences in timing and order of the appearance of secondary sex characteristics, boys and girls within the same pubic hair stage need not to be of the same maturity status [56].

Only cross sectional data were analysed. It is, therefore, not possible to infer the causal direction of the found associations. However, in the case of chronological age a reverse causal influence can be ruled out.

BDS was the only psychological variable that was examined as possible mediator of puberty effects on PA. It may be that in girls other constructs would still explain associations found, as they did in other studies [7,25,49]. More studies are needed that compare sex-specific BDS effects. Since the concept of mediation implies a causal chain, the aspect of causality in relation to the role of BDS should also be clarified further.

Conclusions

In summary, we conclude that chronological age, in general, is a far more important predictor of PA in German adolescents than absolute pubertal status or relative pubertal timing.

Our study confirms other international research which consistently showed that PA declines with age during the teenage years [5,57,58]. It cuts across the presumption that this decline is caused by physiological changes during puberty. Effects of absolute pubertal status found for boys were in the positive direction and far weaker than the effect of chronological age. Relative pubertal timing effects were shown for subgroups, but these could not explain why adolescents' PA levels on average decline with age. Body (i.e. weight) dissatisfaction seems to be an important PA predictor in its own right as well as a possible mediator of positive puberty effects on boys PA.

Since the current evidence in total argues that only a small proportion of the variance in PA can be explained by physiological processes, factors from other levels (social or psychological) must cause the PA decline. Variables, that seem to play a significant role for youths'

PA behaviour but were not covered in this study, include social support or influences by peers, siblings or parents [59,60] as well as increasing time requirements for school/education, changing social expectations, and interests [11,45,61]. These factors should be analysed in conjunction with chronological age in future studies.

Additional material

Additional file 1: Model of the direct and mediated effects. Figure - Model of the direct (tau) and mediated (via BDS - alpha, beta) effects of puberty on PA.

Additional file 2: Table 7. Wald chi-square tests of puberty effects on body dissatisfaction (alpha).

Additional file 3: Table 8. ORs for puberty effects on body dissatisfaction (alpha).

List of Abbreviations used

BDS: body dissatisfaction; OR: odds ratio; PA: physical activity; SES: socioeconomic status.

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Authors' contributions

EF conceived of the analyses, performed the statistical analyses and drafted the manuscript. JB participated in drafting the manuscript and interpretation of the results. TL participated in the design and coordination of the KiGGS study and helped to interpret the results. PK supervised the analyses and helped to interpret the results and drafting of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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